SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1881.

Amorements To-Day. era Mouse-The Mascotte Dunnell's Munnum -Breadway and Sth St. Daily's Theatre-Cluderelia at School. Hallness Madinos Square Taestre-The Professor. . stines. Metropolitan Coperet Mall-Concert.

There has been no material change in the President's condition in the past twenty-four hours. High pulse and fever are mentioned in the bulletins, but the physicians say that he is taking more nourishment, from which they look for gains in strength. The wound, the physicians say, is doing well, and they are now giving their attention to the building up of the patient's wasted system- a process that is painfully slow and attended by many difficulties.

## The Hitch at the Custom douse.

The Half Breeds are beginning to fear that they are not going to get as much out of Judge Robertson's administration of the Custom House as they had expected. But after all, they do not quite see where the stumbling block lies. The difficulty is not with the Collector, who, it is confidently believed, would cut off every Stalwart head if he could. The official who stops the way is supposed to be the Secretary of the

Treasury. Mr. WINDOM was not Mr. BLAINE's choice for the Treasury Department. His favorite was Mr. ALLISON. But at the very last moment in the formation of Gen. Gan-FIELD's Cabinet, complications arose which made it inexpedient or impossible to take ALLISON, and the perplexed President was compelled to summon WINDOM.

Now, Mr. WINDOM is a person who thinks a good deal of himself, and is disposed to look out for his own interests. Two or three years ago Mr. Conkling spoke of him as an available Presidential candidate for 1880. WINDOM took the hint, and got a few votes in the Chicago Convention, as a nucleus around which delegates could rally when GRANT, BLAINE, and the other regular aspirants went to pieces. And Windom does not see to this day why the closing stampede in the Convention might not as well have caught him as GARPIELD. And indeed, it might; and, of course, WINDOM now regards himself as a coming candidate for the Presidency, and he does not forget that Mr. CONKLING first named him for that

Though the Collector of the Port can recommend persons for posts in the Custom House, this is the extent of his power, except in rare cases. As an invariable rule, no removals are made and no appointments secured without the explicit approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is not very probable, then, that Mr. WINDOM will allow any of the present officers in the Custom House to be turned out merely because they are the friends of the man who recommended him for President, nor knowingly aid in the appointment of anybody to a place there as a reward for assisting in defeating Mr. Conkling at Albany.

However, we shall all get more light on this interesting problem in the course of a month or two.

## Another Republican Precedent.

JOHN P. STOCKTON of New Jersey was elected a Senator of the United States from the 4th of March, 1865. He took his seat in the following December, at the first regular session of the Thirty-ninth Congress. A memorial was simultaneously presented Deople, should be curtailed; that the country from the Republican minority of the Legislature which nad chosen him, protesting against Mr. STOCKTON'S "admission to the Senate," upon the ground that he had not received "a majority of the votes of the joint meeting of the Legislature."

This memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Constitution declares that "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators."

There was no act of Congress regulating the election of Senators. The States have prescribed their own modes, under the section cited above, and they have widely differed from each other. The Constitution of New Jersey of 1846, and the act in pursuance thereof, say: "Senators of the United States on the part of this State shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly of this State in joint meeting assembled."

From 1794 down to the election of Mr. STOCKTON, the invariable rule had been for the joint convention to determine its own rules of proceeding in electing Senators. The Constitution of the State treated this joint meeting as the "Legislature" prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for that particular object; not us a law-making Legislature, but as a Legislature collectively assembled to appoint Sen-

During this period of seventy-one years the rules had been frequently changed from | nately, simplicity is not their only quality. the original form by enlargement or by restriction. In the case of Mr. STOCKTON, the joint convention rescinded a then existing rule, requiring a majority to elect a Senator, by substituting as follows: " Any candidate receiving a plurality of votes of the members present shall be declared duty slected." Of course, a majority made this change; and as parties were closely balanced, it passed by a single vote. After the first bailot Mr. STOCKTON was declared to be duly elected.

No objection of any kind was made. His appropents accepted their defeat in silence. There was not the remotest suggestion of illegality or informality, inside or outside the Legislature. After appointing several State officers the joint meeting rose. But Mr. STOCKTON was a Democrat, and that fact was then, as now, a sin in Republican eyes, for which there was no political abso-

Encouraged from Washington, the minority determined to drive Mr. STOCKTON out of the Senate. The Republicans had four to one in that body, and they were not serupalous always about using power. The memorial was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, three months after the reference, unanimously, with the single exception of Mr. CLARR of New Hampshire, in favor of Mr. STOCKTON's right to the seat. Mr. TRUM-BULL, then a Stalwart, made the report; but he was more a judge than a partisan, and

A sufficient number of Republicans refused to go with the extremists, so that the Senate was almost equally divided on the quostion. Mr. Mornital of Maine was paired with Mr. Whitoer of New Jersey, then confined at home by illness. When the vote was called on the rea dution of the Judiciary | Court spoke of him as a skilled navigator, Committee, declaring Mr. Stockrox to have | hitherto justiy entitled to the confidence of been duly elected, it resulted 21 year and 20 his employers. gays. Mr. SUMNER and others pressed Mr. | But the opinion delivered by the magis- | James Corr. And 12.

MORRILL to vote in disregard of his pair, and he recorded himself in the negative. Mr. STOCKTON had abstained from voting.

from delicacy. Thus New Jersey was left without representation when that State was most interested in the decision, and a partisan effort was made to deprive her of a constitutionally elected Senator. Attention was called to Mr. Morning's violation of the pair, and a lame explanation was given to excuse it. Under these circumstances Mr. STOCKTON exercised his right to vote on the next test, and the resolution prevailed admitting his legal right to the seat.

However, the extremists, under the lead of Mr. SUMNER, reopened the controversy by a movement to strike out the vote of Mr. STOCKTON from the journal. After a long and angry debate they succeeded, and he was driven out of the seat by what may be called brute party force.

This case has no direct analogy to that of the Half Breed Senators who were made to Collector Robertson's order at Albany, But it serves to show to what violent means the Republicans have resorted, in the excess of power, and what sort of precedents they established. If any of them should return to plague the inventors, whose fauit

would it be? All such methods are to be deprecated. No party can hope to justify them, and all parties ought to set their faces against the abuses of political power. If the charges of corruption and bribery at Albany are responsibly endorsed and presented to the Senate, the cases of Messrs, MILLER and LAPHAM can be easily dealt with by referring their credentials to the proper committee. They themselves ought to favor that course; but if they should object to t, so much the worse for them.

# Making Texas Republican.

Our conscientious and generally conservative contemporary, the Times, advances a somewhat startling doctrine:

"A Democratic paper in Massachusetts boasts that 'Texas, the most solidly Democratic State in the Union, will soon have a school fand of \$100,000,000, the largest the value of the public lands; but its devotion to school purposes will destroy the bonsted Democratic solidity of Texasjust as soon as a new generation has been educated." By this we are to understand that the

education to be given to the children of Texas with the belo of this splendid school fund, will make the children Republicans in their polities, and turn Texas into a Republican State.

Twenty years ago, when the Republican party stood against the extension of slavery into the new Territories, and nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President, a simple. upright man, who believed in democracy and was rendy to devote his life to the maintenance of the Union, any man might well bring his children up to be Republicans. A child could easily be made to understand that the extension of slavery was wrong, and that the Union was not to be broken up because a political party had been beaten in an election. When men believed in these principles, and could show it by voting for such a man as Lincoln, they could without hesitation or reserve instruct their children to

give their support to the Republican party. But now things have changed. Slavery is gone. There is no motive of humanity that can be appealed to in favor of one party over another, and the natural relic of the war-the opposition to the solid South, which has for so long been a veil over many men's eyes-must die out; in fact, it has died out already. The country has entered upon a different era, and to make a child grow up a Republican at the present time, the old-fashioned style of education must be radically altered. He must be taught that democracy, or the rights of the is in need of a more arbitrary control than scemed good to the men who made the Constitution; and, above all, he must theroughly understand that common honesty, though necessary in the other affairs of life. affords no fundamental rule for politics. Will the extended system of public education which Texas is destined to enjoy produce such an effect as this? We trust not.

But this is by no means all. To convert the majority of the future citizens of Texas into Republicans, they must be made to feel that a Republican taief is better than an honest Democrat; that a man whose weakness and corruption are notorious and indisputable, must be supported without flinching if he receives a regular Republican nomination for high office; that the bad points of his record and his character must be winked at or ignored or disbelieved; and of New Britain. An effort was made to recover that honest men must go to the polls and vote for a villain if his name stands on the Republican ticket, even if the opposite party puts up a candidate who merits the respect

part of the Irish coast, were mistaken for those of Tuskar, on another. The gunner employed at Hook Tower testified that his guns were fired, as they should be, at reguhar intervals of ten minutes; but the officers of the Britannic swore they timed four of the reports in twenty-five minutes, and therefore they believed them to proceed from the five-minute fog rockets of Tuskar allowing a little time in each instance for faults in firing, as such rockets as are used there do not always readily explicte.

The Court preferred to accept the testimony of the officers against the unsupported statement of the gunger, and declined to hald that the signal gons of Hook lower were regularly fired at the prescribed intervals. Under these circumstances the Captain was exponerated from blame for mistaking his position. A good lookout was kept, and the courses steered were proper, upon the assumption that the ship was where the Captain supposed her to be. The

trate who presided over the inquiry did not stop here. "It would have been prudent in the master," he said, " to have taken a cast of the lead on hearing the fog signal, and he certainly should have done so after altering his course to N. 21 E." Again, " Had he taken further soundings, he would certainly have discovered that he had been led into error. No doubt, according to the sailing directions, there should have been a cast of the lead." Nevertheless, the Court found it difficult to say that the Captain had been guilty of more than an erroneous and hasty

act of judgment. Yet this seems hardly enough to say, in view of the omission to take soundings, which are prescribed by the sailing directions applicable in such a contingency, and which, according to the Court, would infallibly have revealed the fact that the Captain was mistaken as to the actual position of the ship. The truth appears to be that he was misled in regard to the locality without any fault of his own, but that subsequently he neglected those precautions which the best seamen deem essential to the safe and prudent navigation of a vessel situated as the Britannic then was.

The investigation clearly brought out the untrustworthy character of time fog signals, and fully confirmed the unfavorable opinion of them which we expressed at the time of the disaster.

The eagerness to welcome home the Cornell crew is now great—not for the joy of having them here but for the relief of wetting them away from European waters. They have now done, or tried to do, enough for themselves and the country. They were put into a false position at the start, and stayed there. They were a college crew, and no more; an expedition to row against other college crews in Europe would have been perfectly wise. But they were balked in that intent by the conduct of the Henley stewards, and were tempted into the mistake of entering against the crack amateur crews of London. The Cornell crew might claim to be a good representative college four of America; but it had no claim to being the champion four of our amateur oarsmen in general. It was beaten, of course, in contending with the English champion amateurs, and then it went to Vienna, not to row a college four there, but the best general four among the athletes of that city. Of all its matches the one with the Hertford College four was the reasonable one for it to undertake; and this it lost. not through real inferiority, but through a pleas of its uniform ill luck or lack of level-headou

A young lady of Long Island writes to say that she " would like to make French trans-lations for some paper," and she desires us to inform her how she can obtain such employ-

management.

We answer that few newspapers require translations from the French, and none require them regularly, while there is probably not one daily paper of any importance which has not among its writers and reporters at least three or four persons capable of translating from the French. Accordingly, we inform our correspondent that she cannot expect to obtain any

Little dissension and no dynamite are now claimed to have been the characteristic features of the Irish convention at Chicago. Reg ular revolutionary methods were alone countenanced, the skirmishing fund was discussed eingerly, and Chowe's infernal machines were disowned. This explanation robs the convention of popular interest.

Chautauqua is a wonderful place. People who pass their vacation there get the most abstruse metaphysics and the most recondite science along with their rowing, riding, bathing. and blackberrying. A visitor can cool off from walk by listening to a lecture on ecclesiastica polity, and a fortnight's residence in the place must make even fools very learned. "The classes in Greek and Hebrew are in full operation," it is announced; one can only admire the machinery which tosses off these trifles as August recreations. French without a master

day in turf history. But the year is not done yet, and these great animals may better their already astonishing records.

The man-stealing expeditions and other outrages perpetrated by whites upon the people of the South Sea islands have aroused the latter to a general hostility, in which innocent visitors suffer the same as the guilty. In addition, since some of the islanders are cannibals, and hold that the best use you can put an enemy to is to eat him, these regions are not pleasant for travellers just now. A recent case is noted in which four persons were killed by the natives the body of one for burial, but the gluttony of the natives was stronger than their avarice and he was eaten. Had they been civilized avarice would have been the conquering pas-

stell 1 think not. And, beyone that it is a surgeries of main. It we find a broken rail the surgeries of the the wises, of the machinest may been and raise old set. When an engineer gets in trouble make minerance for all more things.

N. H. H. of N. J. Fireman.

N. M. H. of N. J. Fireman.

N. M. M. O. N. J. Fireman.

Physics N. V. And 10.

# N. R. R. or N. J. Fireman. Nears, N. Y., Aug. 10. Write to Postmaster-General James.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. Will on tell me what depath take to remedy the arrandarities a tile meda here! I have commission to Postmarter spatif, but he seems unable, even if so disposed, to chick the lotter tithers, too, are complaining If you will inform us what steps to take you will confer a very great AS TO THE PRESIDENT'S INABILITY. DEAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I WAS deeply impressed by the communication signed 'Constitution" in THE SUN. The questions involved in the discussion are new, important, and grave, "complicated with doubt, and open to controversy." The Constitution of the United States says: "In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devoive on the Vice-President."

'In either of the events named," says your correspondent, "the Vice-President becomes absolutely President, without condition, restraint, or qualification of any kind," If this is true, the discussion as to the meaning and effect of a Presidential "inability" is ended. It is admitted that in case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death or resignation, the Vice-President would take the office for the remainder of the term for which he was elected. The reason for this is that the office would be vacant, and the regular and legal succession would take place as a matter of course. In the case of inability, although no distinction is drawn in the Constitution between the cases o death, resignation, removal from office, or inability, it seems to me that the Vice-President could not take absolute and unconditiona possession of an office not vacant. The office only devolves on him, whether for the remainder of the term or pro hac rice is not stated, but the language of the framers of the Constitution must be construed reasonably. liberally, and so as not to defeat the nation's choice for President. The mere fact of pincing

August recreations. French without a master and German completely taught in three lessons are trifles to the curriculum of Chautauqua.

Maud S. and Hindoo, with their wonderful performances, made Thursday a famous day in turf history. But the year is not done

THE TROUBLE AT PRINCETON. An Analysis of the Cause of the Trouble-

Money the Root of the Lvil. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: There strouble again at Frinceton. Something seems to be always going wrong there. The root of the evil nes deep, and is never alluded to when lifficulties occur, albeit patent enough to many there. It is simply that Princeton is a very hotbed of the parrowest sectorismism, favoritism, and jobberr, and that the students are treated like mere schoolboys. The Board of Trustees is composed chiefly of Presbyterian clargymen. many of whom are far advanced in years, and sticket, were never the more according to the man-esting natives.

Some process of the lathmax are making have a more placed by its defeated in the election, if by as the result can be faisfield and the earls kept in power, the minds of the mints to instructed to give their plants of the faisfield and the instructed to give their plants of the faisfield and the instructed to give their plants of the faisfield and the instructed to give their plants of the faisfield and the instructed to give their plants of the faisfield and the series of the faisfield and the white, it is an anti-great or, and his series are the positive of fevers must be not to their children if it is an anti-great or and plants of the faisfield and the series of the faisfield and the se stoeped in the projudices of fore yours ago.

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### Fifty Years a Reporter. From the Lordon Davig Street.

Mr. Nellson one of the oldest members of the So the state of the second state of the second

THE STALITY OF ONE PHONDENCED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, Some anxiety is felt lest Mr. Blaine, who undertook the job of eliminating Roscoe Conkling from the affairs of the Republican party, and from public life in general, may not have done his work well. When the long struggle at Albany ended with the election of Miller and Lapham, Blaine thought his work was accomplished; and when Conkling addressed his letter to those faithful friends thanking them for their fidelity, and referring to "the near future," Bisine's followers derisively said it was "Conking's last kick." That was the language of one whose position and former relations with the Senator should have prompted him to withhold the remark; but similar expressions were to be heard in Blaine quarters, as though sense of triumph and rollef was actually felt. I say Blaine's quarters, because it is a fact that Blaine is not supported in this matter by more than two others in the Cabinet, and by them only feebly. The recent indications that render it probable that Mr. Conkling will be a member of the ensuing Republican Convention of New fork afford sincere pleasure to a majority of the Garffeld Cabinet, while Blaine's followers have heard the news with something like dismay. "Jim Blaine will find that he can't fo that are heard on all hands, more especially from gentlemen whose good opinion is not bestowed on all our public men, and whose favor Section than the construction of the section and the control of th would be an honor to any one. Blaine's methods lost him the good will of many who would have stood along with the Administration,

THE POTOMAC FLATS,

How a Man was Florged white his Attor-

ney was Secking an Appeal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1881 .- The contract for filling the Potemac flats, of which notice was given some days ago, was entered upon in earnest on Monday last. Ostensibly it is made under an appropriation for dreaging the channel of the river, but the disposition which the contractors propose to make of the mud taken from the channel will settle forever the controverted question as to what is to be done with the immense flats, which are rapidly becoming islands. These flats, as has been explained, are produced by the enuseway of the Long Bridge, which was put down fifty years ago, in the middie of the stream. Prior to that date there was doubtless a wide, deep channel on the Virginia side, and a smaller one on the Washington side, with shallow water between them, and, unfortunately, the engineers or bridge builders of the period did not foresee that the space between the channels was necessary to give vent to the floods which sweep down from the mountains annually. Three miles above Georgtown the Potomac, at ordinary times, passes under a studie span of a bridge, and is tittle more than one hundred feet in width. But this is at the loot of the Little Palis, where the stream is a deep rapid. At high water it spreads out to the hills, four hundred yards. From this point the hills, four hundred varies. From this point the hills begin to receive from each other, leaving a wide channel, and the tale approaches to within two or three hundred varies of this narrow gorge. At Georgetown the river has attained a width of a qualter of a mile, and at the Long Bridge, two miles below, it is a note in breadth, while the high waits of rocky hills which hem in the stream five miles above and down to Georgetown have metal away entirely, and the river makes on the heat of the river makes on the plannather in the panetion of the greatriver with the East Branch, and with Gosen Creek or Thier. Penns

Just when there was to be clear salling under Care, it is the freedom superseles the principal of extension and start of start of the freedom superseles the principal of extension and start of the freedom superseles the principal of extension and start of the freedom superseles the principal of extension and start of the average fluid fluid and dance. At this, as it becomes clearer to the average fluid of the special and creates concern, To the number of superiors the first three matrix accommanded in the first of the average fluid and start of the first showed in preference for the latter, or the proposition of June, a first consistent was a time and the average fluid and dance.

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Of farming life, they are the send;

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And has oderson believe them eaves

-Miss Harkness, who won the prize in Paris for violin playing, is daughter of a Boston news

BUNBEAMS

-A Connecticut woman has given her son

s large comforter made of hair cut from her own head during ten years. -Patti wears false hair, having lost a

large part of the natural growth. Her black braids are sciented with great care in Paris. -Mile. Dosne has obtained the privilege

a separate room at the Louvre for the art treasures left to it by her brother in law, Thiere. -Mrs. Cowden Clarke is now in England

n excellent health and spirits. She recently played Mrs. Mis awop in a performance of Sheridan's comety. -The revenue raised is nearly twice as large per head in Ceylon as in India, and the sea saves Coylon a vast sum, which in India has to be expended in frontier defences.

-The newspapers of Italy complain that France has shown a disposition, by eccupying north Africa, to Bem Italy within its peninsular bounds and thus prevent its acquiring colonies. -Among the curlosities of the consus of

British India are the extraordinary professions which some persons declare they pursue. In Allahabad 974 described themselves as "low blackgnards." -Lord Rowton has a charming sister, Miss Corry, who has refused various suitors, and lives great deal with her bachelor brother, who is nephew of

the venerable pitlanthropist, Lord Shaftesbury. -Walter Bray, for thirty years a popular negro minstrel, is a hopeless functio in a Massachusette asylum. His right name is Baker, and be is a son of the Gen. Raker who was killed at the battle of Ball's Bing.

-The destructive effects of the use of gas near the pictures of Bandry in the new Opera Rouse, Paris, have become sombvious that the authorities on eide to illuminate that part of the theatre by electricity -The ex-Empress Eugenie has been travelling in Germany incognito, but retains enough of her former magnificence to keep a retinue of ten persons

-Olive oil is second on the list of Italy's exports, silk being first. Great harm has been done the trade by the adulteration of the olive with the cotton see oil, a process carried on extensively in the free ports of the peninsula. -A wife at Massillon, Ohio, eloped with

her husband's brother. The husband followed them to Mack River, whipped the brother, got a builet in return, cursed the pair in the pressure of a street cruwd, and -Pauline Markham, the beautiful bur-

lesque actre-s, secured a large audience of fellows in their teens for her Boston benefit performance, by ad--Daylesford, the recovery of which was

the romantic dream of Warren Hastings, now belongs to a lear hottler named Byass, whose father's success is said to have been largely due to people's co -A resident of San José, California, sent to New York for three pairs of blankets, the finest to be

had for money, and now California newspapers are jubtound to bear the brand of a san José woollen mill -A festival given at Paris in aid of the persecuted Russian Jews realized \$18,000. Queen In-tella of Spain, Count Beust of Austria, and other dispaguished personages were present. Favorite actresses sold programmes and ices. Genno! led the orchestra.

-Within two hours by rail from this city. and bounded on one side by the Halson River, is a wilderness unbroken except by West Point, Iona Island, an inhabited region, and Storm King Mountain the northern -Clara Belle tells the Cincinnati Enquirer about delicate hosiery that shrinks every time it is washed, and she knows of "a pair of beautiful light blue

stockings that have descended, washing by washing from the biggest of five sisters to the smallest, being transferred to fit with each shrinkage." -Edmond du Mortier de Lafayette is the last living descendant of the famous Lafavette. Heis a Senator of France, Council-General of the Hause-Lore, a backelor, and lives in Paris, where a correst indented

the Boston House lately visited him. He expects to come to the Yorktown anniversary celebration and speaks with interest and admiration of America. -Mr. R. C. Belt, of whose bust of Beaconsfield that statesman's intimate friend, Lady Bradford, is reported to have said, "That is not clay, but field and blood," and of which 130 copies have already been

the House of Commons. In a lacky hour Ludy August Stanley heard of non, and his fortune was made -An important and hitherto unknown treatise by Copernicus, on the movements of the celesial bodies, has been discovered in the archives of the satronomical observatory at Stockholm. This treatise is said to fill a valuable place among the writings of the great astronomer. There is no doubt as to its genuine

ness, and it is soon to be printed and given to the world - In Alaska, northwest of Behring's Strait afternate layers of ice and soil are found in the cuffs bot

Q. When the war was in France chiest. The first an internal long the had no lingur - Transo. A regular or government exists these we are larger was not be. Listing to the special property of the spec that the claim them always to promotionly of schol-ies. In the present was the name's fromte has been at the during for york your tenang his brother and reconstants the more results. -Queen Victoria named to elevate the

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